

THE TOKEN HUNTER

FEBRUARY 1997, Vol. 16 No. 2



The Official Publication Of The National Utah Token Society (N.U.T.S.)

DEDICATED TO THE COLLECTING, RECORDING, AND PRESERVING
OF UTAH'S HISTORICAL MEDALS, TOKENS, COINS, AND BOTTLES

OFFICERS	NEXT MEETING	PROGRAM
PRES.: Bill Turpela VICE PRES.: Bruce Duggar----- 261-1678 TREAS/SEC: Jolene Henderson. ---- 967-2975 EDITOR: Kevin Anderson ----- 943-5425 Robert Winkle MEDALS CHAIRMAN: Bill Brown ---- 942-4365	Thursday, February 27, 1997 7:00 p.m.	ERIC JAMESON TALKING ABOUT MINING STOCKS AND THE HISTORY OF BEAVER, UTAH

PRIZES *** PRIZES ***** PRIZES ***** PRIZES ***** PRIZES**

Promptness Price -- 1979-S Susan B. Anthony Dollar

Grand Prize -- 1945 2.5 oz. Peso Gold Coin

1992 Standing Liberty Silver Dollar

1987-S Morgan Silver Dollar

Hyatt Dairy-----G/F 1 gal. Milk-----Parowan, UT.

Walnut Liquer Store -----G/F 5 cents----- S.L.C. UT

Milford -----G/F 25 cents-----Milford, UT

Burn's Pool Hall -----G/F 5 cents-----Copperfield, UT

Sunrise Dairy -----G/F 1 qt. Milk-----Hurricane, UT

Kozy Corner -----G/F 10 cents-----S.L.C. UT

Dairy Queen -----G/F Free Sundae

C.E.S. Company -----G/F 1 Exploder-----Hiawatha, UT

Woodwards -----G/F 5 cents-----Tremonton, UT

Buffalo Chip-----Fort Duchesne, UT

H&A -----G/F 10 cents-----Ogden UT

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Bill Turpela

Last month we had our annual display contest. The winners were Bruce Dugger, Eric Hubbard, and Leonardo Vera. Congratulations to these members for their great displays.

This month, its back to our find of the month contest, so get ready and try to help out our new Wagon Masters so we can make it a smooth, neat, and fun thing to do. I'm sure you all have some great finds from the past few months. Remember the new rule that you must attend the meeting in order to enter. We want this to be fair for everyone, but we believe that those who want to participate in the Club's contest should support the Club by coming to the meetings.

Also, start thinking of outings the Club can go on this year and give your ideas to the Wagon Masters. The Club is only as good as the people who participate, and we want everyone's input and help. I'm interested in hearing from you on what we can do to

make the Club better. You can help me by letting me know of anyone who would be a good speaker at upcoming meetings. We are also interested in demonstrations of metal detecting techniques, new equipment, treasure hunting adventures to exotic locations, or anything of interest to the members.

This month, I've asked Eric Jameson to talk about mining stocks and the history of the Beaver area. I think it will be real interesting.

Remember Club dues need to be paid this month or you will be removed from the mailing list. We are not trying to be mean, but the dues just barely cover the cost of the Token Hunter which is a little more than a dollar an issue to print and mail. So support your Club, pay your dues, and come out to the meetings.

That's all for now. I'll see you at the meeting.



N.U.T.S. MEMBERSHIP FORM

FAMILY MEMBERSHIP \$15.00 PER YEAR

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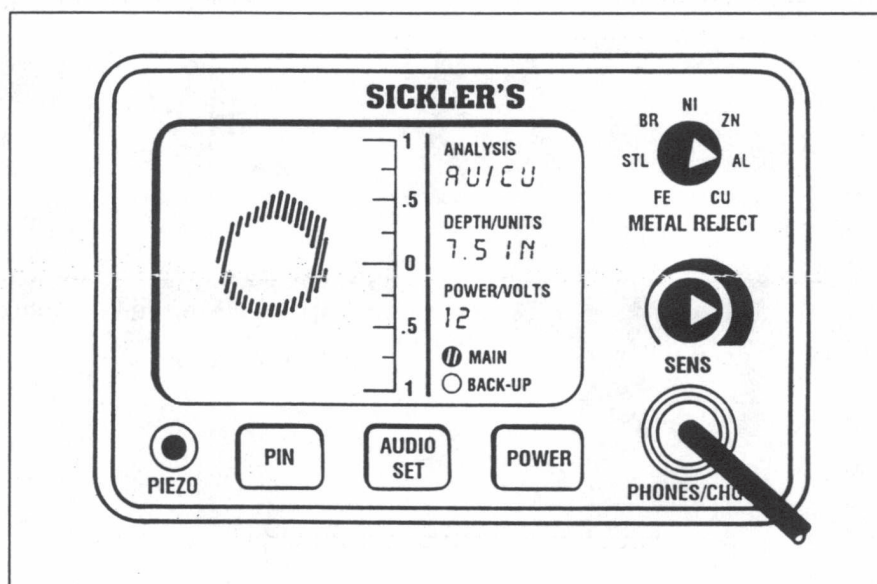
WHO REFERRED YOU
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MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO N.U.T.S AND DELIVER TO A CLUB OFFICER AT THE MEETING OR MAIL TO 1123 EAST 2100 SOUTH, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84106

A SNEAK-PEAK AT THE GARRETT GTI 2000

A few years ago, a display at Disney's EPCOT Center powerfully demonstrated the cost/benefit analysis of electronic technology. The display had three stereo systems. The first cost \$100, the second cost \$1,000, and the third cost \$10,000. The same piece of music rotated through the three systems so listeners could hear what an extra \$9,900 buys. The difference between the \$100 and the \$1,000 system was considerable;

peak my curiosity, they succeeded. My mind immediately went to the "dream detector" envisioned by Robert Sickler in his book *Detectorist*. This detector would contain a screen that would show an "image" of the target, meaning you tell from the screen if it was a ring, a coin, or a pull-tab, as well as an exact analysis of its metallic content (see illustration). If such a detector ever became available, I would buy it in an



however, the difference between the \$1,000 and the \$10,000 system was more subtle and not always apparent. The point of the demonstration? More money buys a better product up to a point; but after that, it takes a lot of money for a small improvement. This axiom is true for metal detectors.

I am sure you have all seen the ads on the back of W&E Treasures which cryptically proclaim "Your Image Of Treasure Will Be Changed Forever -- GTI 2000." If the ads were designed to

instant (so long as the price didn't exceed the credit limit on my charge card).

With this hope in mind, I immediately began searching the Internet for more information on the mysterious GTI 2000. What I found was impressive, if not quite the Holy Grail of metal detectors.

The GTI 2000 is apparently a merger of the CXIII and the GTA 1000. It looks like the GTA except with a much larger screen and unique open-face coil (see illustration). It uses the CXIII notch

display system and includes Garrett's Treasure Talk. It has the usual one-touch features, selectable hunting modes (coin, jewelry, etc.), and a new "salt" mode. There has been some speculation that the GTI 2000 uses multiple frequencies (like the Minelab Sovereign), but no one is sure about this. Another improvement is the use of real push buttons rather than those pesky pressure pads (my biggest complaint against a Garrett).

The breakthrough of the GTI 2000 is called "Treasure Vision" which is a LCD grid screen showing target depth and size simultaneously. Depth is shown from top to bottom on the grid with a maximum depth of 12 inches in 2 inch increments. The size is shown by a designation from A through E.

"A" is smaller than a coin; "B" is coin or ring size; "C" is larger than a coin but smaller than a can; "D" is a can; and "E" is larger than a can.

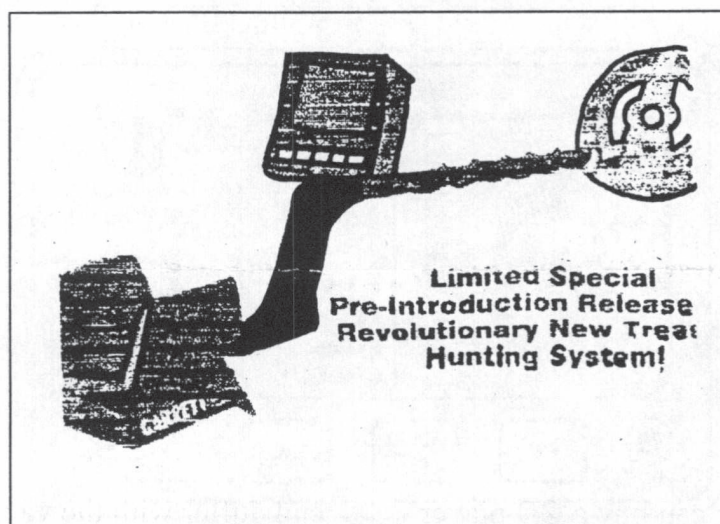
While searching the Internet for information on the GTI, I came across a couple of "mysteries." First, there was no consensus on whether the GTI was really available. Some people said you could buy one from a Garrett distributor in the Netherlands. Many postings referred to Kellyco's ad stating it had 150 units for sale, but people claimed Kellyco would not sell them a GTI, and

no one confirmed a purchase from Kellyco. A number of people said they called Garrett who told them the GTI had not been made available to the public, and that Garrett had only sent a few "prototypes" to select dealers for testing. Finally, there was no word on when the GTI would be available from local dealers.

This uncertainty over its availability caused speculation on the Internet as to whether the GTI had not performed as anticipated and was being redesigned, or whether Charles Garrett

was trying the Lexis Infinity¹ approach to create incredible demand before the GTI is released on the market. Some cynics even suggest Garrett is using this approach because once the

public tests the GTI in the field, it will be found to be more gimmick² than improvement, and "sales will drop faster than Bill Clinton's pants in a cheap motel" (their quotation -- not mine).



¹ Remember the first Infinity ads from a number of years ago. They only showed serene scenes of birds and lakes and trees but never the car itself. However, by the time the car hit the market, there was such an interest in the product that it immediately became a best-seller.

² The Treasure Talk feature of Garrett's CXIII has already been roundly criticized by many for being an expensive but useless bell and whistle.

The second mystery involves a number of postings on the Internet by a fellow named "Charley." Charley's messages are always effusive about how "unbelievable" the GTI is and how anyone thinking about buying a new detector should wait for the GTI or they will be sorry. I, along with many others, believe this is Charles Garrett himself surfing the net and attempting to generate excitement about the GTI 2000. Based on the number of comments and speculations regarding the GTI on the Internet, I would say Mr. Garrett had succeeded.

Finally, what is the cost of the GTI's latest and greatest technology? It appears to be between \$1,100 and \$1,250 which brings me back to my first comment -- at what point are you paying more and getting less for your metal detecting dollar. The economics of designing and building metal detectors seems to run contrary to other electronic products. I remember in 1982 listening to my first CD on a player that cost \$1,200. Today, you can buy a CD player of better quality for under \$100. Also, it seems that you don't get much bang for your buck. For example, \$1,000 will buy you a simple computer that would still dwarf the thinking power and features of even the newest metal detector.

Maybe the economies of scale make metal detectors an inherently expensive product. I mean, this is a

relatively obscure hobby (and many hope it stays that way) that does not sell millions of new units each year. So maybe high prices are the cost of keeping competitive companies in business who will continue to push the envelope of technology until a breakthrough is made and the real "dream detector" is possible (i.e., one that shows you exactly what is in the ground rather than making educated guesses). However, the suspicious side of me still wonders if someone isn't serving up the same technology in expensive dressings and trying to convince us that a \$1,000 detector must be twice as good as the \$500 detector we bought that was suppose to be twice as good as the \$250 detector we bought that was suppose to be twice as good as the Well, you get the idea.

On second thought, maybe I shouldn't be too hard on metal detecting manufacturers. After all, have you ever seen the expensive gimmicks and high-tech equipment marketed to the weekend duffer with the vain promise that you can actually buy a low handicap? I have found that most successes in life require hard work and a positive metal attitude. If buying an expensive detector with the latest abilities gives you the enthusiasm, motivation and confidence to find more treasure, then maybe it is money well spent.

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1997 UTAH PIONEER SESQUICENTENNIAL MEDAL

In designing the N.U.T.S. Medal to commemorate the Utah Pioneer Sesquicentennial, we started out with the obvious design of Brigham Young and wagon trains and handcarts. However, in looking at a number of other designs prepared by other institutions issuing medals to commemorate the Pioneer Sesquicentennial, we noticed that *every* design involved Brigham Young and wagon trains and handcarts. Therefore, my wife and I decided change the design to make a medal that would be truly unique for 1997. Using the \$20 1849 Mormon gold coin for inspiration, we came up with this design that uses early Mormon symbols to represent the admirable attributes of the 1847 pioneers. We realize this is a somewhat radical departure from prior Club Medals, but we hope it will stand out from the crowd of other pioneer memorabilia. We also hope that coin collectors will recognize the connection between this medal, the early Mormon symbols (both the all-seeing eye and the handshake can be found on the outside of the Salt Lake Temple) and Mormon coinage. The representation below is just the basic design, and the actual Medal will have a more stylized look. We hope you like it or at least appreciate its historical background.

Order Form (Members)

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TOTAL:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

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MONTHLY TIPS SEARCH COIL SHAPES

CONCENTRIC/COPLANAR: This is the most common type of coil where the two transmit windings and the one receiver winding lie in the same plane. This design allows for thin, light-weight coils with an open center which aids in pinpointing. This design projects a cone-shape detection pattern with the deepest sensing taking place directly under the center of the coil. This design also is the most effective for discrimination. These coils are found on recent models made by Whites, Tesoro and others.

COAXIAL: In this design, the three coils are stacked on top of each other, and it is most commonly used in the smaller "sniper" coils of the three to six-inch size. The coaxial detection pattern is more like a cylinder than a cone, and it primarily detects in the downward direction. Therefore, if you pass a target over the top, it may not register. This sometimes confuses TH'ers look for targets by passing handfuls of soil over the top of the coil. The downward polarity of the detection signal makes the coaxial coil less susceptible to interference from power lines, and allows it to be used closer to metal objects. Its small size also allows it to better separate good targets lying next to trash.

2D WIDE SCAN: This design uses two "D" shaped windings that are often housed in an elliptical coil. Its detection pattern is long but narrow and it is often described as a "windshield-wiper" effect which causes it to see less ground mineralization while covering more area. Its down-sides are that it is not as good at discrimination as the other two coils, and it is harder to pinpoint.

Illustrations and ideas from Robert Sickler's book Detectorist.

